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MOTION PICTURES

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OF AGRICULTURE

1945



Miscellaneous Publication No. 574

MOTION PICTURES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE 1945

INTRODUCTION

The motion pictures produced by the United States Department of Agriculture are informational and instructional in type. They are designed to aid in disseminating information on the needs for agricultural products, their production, distribution, and utilization. They demonstrate improved methods in agriculture and home economics, stress the need for conservation of soil and other resources, explain the farm credit system, forestry, land use, marketing, and kindred subjects, and help to increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work.

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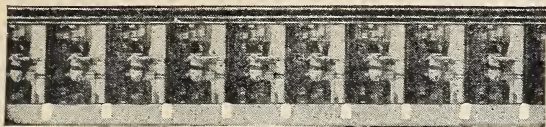
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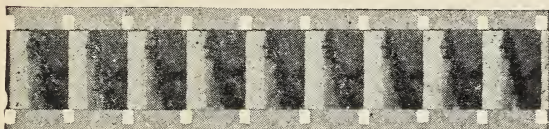


TYPES AND SIZES OF MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE

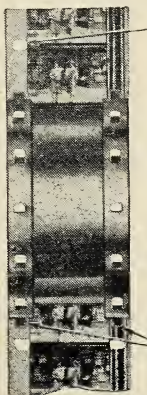
16-mm. film



Sound



Silent



16-mm. SOUND film has perforation on only ONE side.

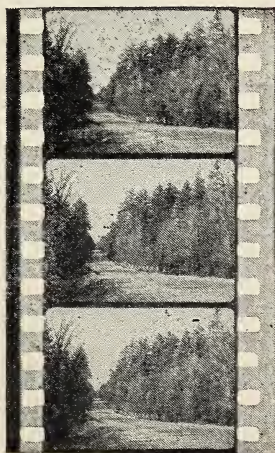
Running sound film on silent projector destroys sound track.

16-mm. SILENT projectors have two rows of sprocket teeth.

35-mm. film



Sound



Silent

When ordering film **BE SURE TO SPECIFY:**

1. Size wanted—16-mm. or 35-mm.

2. Type—Sound or silent.

To obtain 16-mm. motion pictures see instructions on page 6.

To obtain 35-mm. motion pictures see instructions on page 6.

SLIDEFILMS

Listed also in this catalog are related slidefilms, prepared cooperatively by the Extension Service and various subject matter agencies of the Department as another type of visual aid. Slidefilms are known by several other names, such as film strips, film slides, slide films, and by private trade names. All slidefilms of this Department are made on 35-mm. noninflammable film stock, in single or double-frame size, or both. They should not be confused, however, with motion pictures. They cannot be projected in motion-picture equipment of any kind, but must be used in projectors designed to accept them. Detailed information concerning Slidefilms can be found in Miscellaneous Publication No. 566, Slidefilms of the United States Department of Agriculture. Send your request for the slidefilm catalog to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.



Double-frame slidefilm



Single-frame slidefilm

HANDLE FILM WITH CARE

Film is the life blood of the motion-picture industry. Its care is as important as the care of the equipment used to project it. Prints are expensive; they should be handled with care. You will be held responsible for prints damaged.

1. Do not attempt to project 16-mm. sound pictures on a silent projector unless it has been adapted for such projection, as it will destroy the sound track.
2. Don't thread a film into a projector until the picture aperture has been cleaned of all lint. Any emulsion sticking to guide tracks should be carefully removed with a damp cloth. Any hard tool used on these tracks will scratch them and damage the film. Sprockets should be gone over periodically with a stiff brush and carbon tetrachloride. The projector should be oiled after every few days' operation. Wipe off excess oil.
3. Be sure film has been properly rewound before threading. Check threading carefully before starting the projector. Make sure loops of films are not too long or too short. Turn the machine by hand first. Keep film off the floor.
4. One of the most common causes of damaged film is "riding a sprocket." This can be prevented if the projectionist will check the film at intervals as it goes to the take-up reel, or at any time during projection when an unusual noise occurs, or a splice goes through the projector. Running off the sprocket will cause an indentation in the film that is easily detected by feeling the edge of the film. If this precaution is taken much film will be saved from damage.
5. Don't use pins, tape, wire staples, or clips to join the ends of broken film. Run a foot or so through the projector and lap the end under the end of film on the take-up reel.

HOW MOTION PICTURES ARE DISTRIBUTED

The distribution of the Department's 16-mm. motion pictures has been entrusted to film libraries in 47 States and the Territories of Alaska and Puerto Rico. A list of these State film libraries may be found on page 7. Persons interested in using Department motion pictures should apply to their State film library for bookings. Department employees and State Extension workers may obtain motion pictures, deposited by the Department with these libraries, free of charge for official use. However, in order to maintain the service, film libraries in most of the States have found it necessary to require others to pay a small service charge to cover actual cost of handling the films. Most libraries require all borrowers to pay transportation charges.

HOW TO PROCURE 16-MM. FILMS ON A LOAN BASIS

Before films may be booked, some responsible person must assume liability for meeting the requirements of the film library supplying the service. All libraries require that:

1. Films borrowed must be used with reasonable care to protect them against damage.
2. Films must be returned promptly and prepaid after the last date for which they were booked.
3. Reports must be made on the use of films.
4. Most film libraries require borrowers to pay transportation costs both ways.

When requesting films, the following questions should be answered:

1. Do you wish sound films or silent films? (Most Department films are sound, some are silent, and still others are released in both sound and silent versions.)
2. For what dates inclusive do you want films, or for what period of time? (The former information is preferred.)
3. Do you wish the library to make substitutions in case the films requested are not available? If so, please state the purpose for which the films are to be used.
4. Requests for film should be made at least two weeks in advance of scheduled show date. Three or four weeks would be better.
5. Return films promptly to organization from which they were secured, unless instructed otherwise.

HOW TO PROCURE 35-MM. FILMS

All requests for 35-mm. motion pictures should be made directly to the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

HOW TO BUY PRINTS OF MOTION PICTURES

Prints of the Department of Agriculture's color, and black and white motion pictures may be purchased in 16-mm. size from Castle Films, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. No authorization from the Department is required to buy prints from Castle Films, Inc. Inquire direct of them for prices and delivery arrangements.

Black-and-white prints in 35-mm. size may be purchased from DeLuxe Laboratories, Inc., upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington, 25, D. C.

Federal and other Government agencies may purchase both 16-mm. and 35-mm., black-and-white prints from DeLuxe Laboratories, Inc., and 16-mm.

color prints from the Calvin Company at the Department's contract price, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Inquire of the Motion Picture Service for prices and purchasing procedure.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING SLIDEFILMS

Slidefilms are not distributed on a loan basis, but they may be purchased. When purchasing slidefilms, send your order direct to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., the firm which holds the Department's contract. For further information regarding slidefilms write to Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

STATE INSTITUTIONS THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FILMS

Alabama.....	Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Alaska.....	Extension Service, University of Alaska, College.
Arizona.....	Extension Service, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Department of Public Relations, Arkansas State Teachers' College, Conway. Extension Service, 524 Post Office Building, Little Rock.
California.....	Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley. (Serves northern California.) Extension Division, University of California, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles. (Serves southern California.) Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 251 Turk Street, San Francisco.
Colorado.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder. Extension Service, Colorado State College of Agriculture, Ft. Collins.
Connecticut.....	Audio-Visual Aids Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
Delaware.....	Extension Service, University of Delaware, Newark.
Florida.....	Department of Visual Instruction, General Extension Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia.....	Division of General Extension, University System of Georgia, 223 Walton Street, N.W., Atlanta. Agricultural Extension Service, University System of Georgia, Athens.
Idaho.....	Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Idaho, Boise.

- Illinois..... Visual Aids Service, University of Illinois, Champaign.
Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago.
- Indiana..... Bureau of Visual Instruction, Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington.
Extension Service, Purdue University, Lafayette.
- Iowa..... Visual Instruction Service, Iowa State College, Ames.
- Kansas..... Bureau of Visual Instruction, University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
Extension Service, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
- Kentucky..... Department of Visual Aids, University of Kentucky, Lexington.
- Louisiana..... Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.
- Maryland..... Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park.
- Massachusetts..... Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Amherst.
- Michigan..... Extension Service, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Agricultural Extension Service, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
- Minnesota..... Extension Service, University of Minnesota, St. Paul.
- Mississippi..... Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi State College, State College.
- Missouri..... University Extension, University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Montana..... Extension Service, Montana A. and M. College, Bozeman.
Department of Public Instruction, Helena.
- Nebraska..... University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.
- Nevada..... Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Reno.
- New Hampshire... Extension Service, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
- New Jersey..... New Jersey State Museum, State House Annex, Trenton.
Extension Service, State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick.
- New Mexico..... Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.
Extension Service, A. and M. College, State College.
- New York..... Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, 347 Madison Avenue, New York.
- North Carolina... Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.
- North Dakota..... Department of Information, Agricultural College, Fargo.

Ohio.....	Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbus. Slide and Film Exchange, State Department of Education, Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	Extension Service A. and M. College, Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania.....	PWC Film Service, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh.
Puerto Rico.....	Extension Service, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island.....	Extension Service, Rhode Island State College, Kingston.
South Carolina....	Extension Division, University of South Carolina, Columbia. Extension Service, Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, South Carolina.
South Dakota.....	Extension Division, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. Extension Service, South Dakota State College of Agriculture, Brookings.
Tennessee.....	Division of University Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
Texas.....	Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin. Extension Service, A. and M. College of Texas, College Station. Y.M.C.A. Motion Picture Bureau, Dallas, Texas.
Utah.....	Extension Division, State College of Agriculture, Logan.
Vermont.....	Robert Hull Fleming Museum, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia.....	Audio-Visual Education, State Board of Education, Richmond. Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.
Washington.....	Extension Service, State College of Washington, Pullman. Central Washington College of Education, Ellensburg.
West Virginia.....	The Library, University of West Virginia, Morgantown.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Wyoming.....	Cooperative Film Library, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

**DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF
MOTION PICTURES
with
RELATED SLIDEFILMS**
(arranged by subject)

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 27 minutes.)

For generations the people on New England farms have known a satisfying way of life, but continuous drawing of fertility from the soil has taken a heavy toll. This picture discloses the basic need for soil conservation and a sound pasture improvement program. It shows the use of soil building practices in the northeastern states with emphasis on grass and legumes. A documentary type picture on rural New England.

See also:

CROPS FOR COMBAT, page 47.

FARM BATTLE LINES, page 47.

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER, page 39.

HOME ON THE RANGE, page 42.

SLIDEFILM:

FRONTIERS OF GRASS: A STORY OF THE WESTERN RANGE. No. 585. Released December 1939.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

THE BATTLE IS IN OUR HANDS (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 25 minutes.)

The first World War brought great prosperity to the farm country of eastern Alabama. When war production ceased, these counties were left in bad economic condition. Now the Government is going into the same counties for defense production on a much greater scale. This is typical of what is happening all over the United States. We must start planning now to ease the impact of industrial activity upon agricultural economy.

SLIDEFILMS:

CONDITIONING AND CLEANING SEED COTTON. No. 512. Released January 1939.

EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES THAT REDUCE COSTS IN HAYMAKING ON HAY FARMS. No. 601. Released May 1941.

EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES THAT REDUCE HAYMAKING COSTS ON SMALL FARMS. No. 602. Released May 1941.

GINS AND GINNING. No. 513. Released December 1938.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

CLEARING LAND (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1929. 26 minutes.)

Shows various methods of removing stumps and boulders from farm land, including burning, dynamiting, pulling out by means of a tractor, mule-power for chain whips, use of the mallet or "Paul Bunyan" puller, and the hand-power puller. Also discusses types of burners and blowers used by farmers in the United States.

THE WILL AND THE WAY (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 25 minutes.)

The story of the remodeling and modernizing of an 80-year-old farmhouse—a demonstration of what can be accomplished by utilizing materials such as wood, sand, and stone found on the farm. For woodwork the Ford family utilizes oak and wild cherry, grown in the farm woodlot and sawed with a portable sawmill. Stone for the walls is obtained from an abandoned house. Excavation and foundation work is done by the owner. Follows each step in remodeling until a modern home emerges.

See also: Films on Irrigation.

SLIDEFILMS:

BRINGING AN OLD WISCONSIN FARMHOUSE UP TO DATE. No. 354. Released January 1935.

CARE AND REPAIR OF FARM MACHINERY. No. 628. Released March 1942.

CONDITIONING AND CLEANING SEED COTTON. No. 512. Released January 1939.

DUST-EXPLOSION HAZARDS IN FIRE FIGHTING. No. 514. Released September 1938.

FARM WATER SUPPLY. No. 104. Revised November 1937.

GINS AND GINNING. No. 513. Released December, 1938.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. No. 335. Revised June 1942.

HOG HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT. No. 53. Revised March 1940.

THE USE OF LOGS IN FARM BUILDINGS. No. 648. Released June 1944.

ANIMAL DISEASES AND PESTS

CONTROL OF WORMS IN HOGS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934. 28 minutes.)

Portrays the life history and methods of control of various internal parasites that infect hogs, including thorn-headed worms, nodular worms, stomach worms, roundworms, lungworms, and kidney worms.

HORSES AND BOTS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1933. 25 minutes.)

Shows the three types of botflies; how they attack horses and mules, and render them useless for work; methods of treatment; how eradication campaigns are carried out.

SUPPRESSING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short history of the disease in America, with map showing areas where outbreaks have occurred. How the disease may be transmitted. Eradication measures responsible for preventing spread of the disease in the United States: Rigid quarantine regulations; slaughter of infected or exposed animals and burial or cremation; thorough cleaning of premises; disinfection of trucks and railroad cars; inspection of animals in infected areas; removal of quarantine only when the area is proved to be freed of the infection. Includes scenes taken in California during the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in 1924.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY AND SWINE
(2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; re-
leased 1941. 20 minutes.)

Designed to aid in eradicating tuberculosis from poultry and swine. Discusses the occurrence of the disease, especially in the North Central States where it is most prevalent; shows that it is transmissible from poultry to swine; describes symptoms, and the appearance of affected tissue; recommends a procedure for eradicating the disease, thereby saving millions of dollars to farmers, and conserving the food supply.

VESICULAR DISEASES OF ANIMALS (1 reel,
16 mm., sound; in color; released 1944.
11 minutes.)

Hogs affected with vesicular stomatitis, a serious disease similar to foot-and-mouth disease, photographed at the Animal Disease Station, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., to show typical condition of diseased animals. A record film, for use chiefly by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

See also:

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN,
THE. Part 2. Pullorum Control, page 37.

SLIDEFILMS:

BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE (Bang's Disease). No. 632.
Released June 1942.

CATTLE GRUBS, or HEAL FLIES. No. 637. Released
1942.

ERADICATING TUBERCULOSIS FROM LIVESTOCK
AND POULTRY. No. 515. Released March 1939.

HORSE BOTS AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM. No. 405.,
Released March 1936.

TRICHINOSIS, A DISEASE EASILY PREVENTED. No.
573. Released October 1939.

BEEES

REALM OF THE HONEYBEE (4 reels, 16
mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932.
53 minutes.)

The honeybee, sole manufacturer of beeswax and honey, is even more useful to man as nature's agent in cross pollination. Many plants would fail to seed, and many orchards fail to bear fruit but for the work of bees. The picture, photographed at the Government apiary at Somerset, Md., describes in interesting detail the life and work of bees. Unusual close-up photography.

SLIDEFILMS:

ANATOMY OF THE HONEYBEE, THE. No. 151. Revised
September 1939.

DIAGNOSIS OF BEE DISEASES IN THE APIARY. No.
171.

FIRST LESSONS IN BEEKEEPING. No. 346. Slightly re-
vised October 1941.

TRANSFERRING BEES TO MOVABLE-FRAME HIVES.
No. 616. Released May 1942.

BIOLOGY

IN THE BEGINNING (2 reels, 16 mm. and
35 mm., sound; released 1937. 17 minutes.)

Prologue to life. Remarkable time-lapse cinemicrography of the ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg. Unusual exposition of a biological subject in the layman's language.

OVULATION, FERTILIZATION, AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAMMALIAN EGG (2 reels, 16 mm and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 24 minutes.)

Silent version of the sound film, **IN THE BEGINNING.**

THE STORY OF THE BLUE CRAB (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 31 minutes.)

Picture of the blue crab. Its distribution. Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, from which studies were conducted. Trawling operations offshore. Tagging crabs. "Doubblers" or mating crabs. Crab anatomy. Growth stages, from pinpoint size to adult. Molting. Other kinds of crabs. Packing soft crabs. Steaming, picking, and packing crab meat. Crab map of tomorrow, showing sanctuaries.

RELATED SLIDEFILMS:

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE IN VERMONT. No. 1287. Released December 1944.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING DEMONSTRATED WITH THE HEREDISCOPE. No. 278. Revised May 1942.



CANNING

CANNING THE VICTORY CROP (2 reels, 16 mm., color; released 1943. 22 minutes.)

Shows by demonstration how fruits and vegetables are canned. Acid foods — designated by a series of close-ups, are canned by the hot water bath method. Tomatoes and pears are used as demonstration subjects. For non-acid foods, such as string beans, the pressure canner is recommended. Various types of glass jars are discussed, and their use demonstrated. Instruction is given in the use of the petcock, gauge, and cover of the pressure canner. Filled jars, labeled and stored on shelves, make an enviable display for future use.

SLIDEFILMS:

CANNING CHICKEN. No. 658. Released March 1945.

CANNING MEAT. No. 659. Released April 1945.

See also: Curing Meats; Dehydration; Storing Foods; Freezing Foods.

CATTLE

See: Livestock; Beef Cattle; Dairy Cattle; also Dairying.

CONSERVATION

A HERITAGE WE GUARD (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 29½ minutes.)

Traces the early exploitation of wildlife for hides and skins, gradual westward movement of trappers and settlers, and thoughtless exploitation of the land for ever-increasing crops which finally resulted in denudation, soil erosion, and disastrous dust storms. Shows the interrelation of wildlife and soil conservation, and steps taken to restore and conserve our natural resources. Unusually beautiful photography of bird and animal life.

HIDDEN WEAPONS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 10½ minutes.)

Drives home the importance to the war effort of thrift, salvage, and conservation on the farm. Waste and carelessness are shown to be unintentional home-front saboteurs. Abandoned farm machinery would supply scrap for shells, bombs, bullets; old rubber can be used in the production of tanks, trucks, and guns; leaky wagons waste the grain supply; broken down gates waste valuable time. The film is devoted mainly to constructive pointers on conserving materials, produce, and time. An important sequence covers the care and maintenance on farm machinery.

See also: Food Conservation; Forestry; Soil Conservation; Wildlife and Game.

COOPERATIVES

See the following films:

BIP GOES TO TOWN, page 17.

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC, page 21.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION, page 21.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY, page 21.

POWER AND THE LAND, page 17.

TEN YEARS OF CO-OP CREDIT, page 22.

CROPS

Cotton

SAM FARMER'S COTTON (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 31 minutes.)

Sam's county agent points out to him certain fundamentals in the production of good cotton, such as seed selection and treatment; proper planting and cultivation; fertilization; picking; terracing to control erosion; crop rotation, and the use of soil-building crops to restore organic matter to the soil; use of the proper poison to control the boll weevil. Sam follows the agent's suggestions, with marked improvement in his cotton crop and in his finances.

See also: FARM BATTLE LINES.

SLIDEFILMS:

CONDITIONING AND CLEANING SEED COTTON. No. 512. Released January 1939.

GINS AND GINNING. No. 513. Released December 1938.

Hay

HAY IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT (2 reels, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 21 minutes.)

How to improve the quality of hay by cutting it at the right stage of growth; curing it properly in order to preserve the green color and thus save vitamins; and retaining the leaves to save the proteins. High grade hay is more palatable and nutritious, and costs less in labor, seed, transportation and storage than does low-grade hay.

SLIDEFILMS:

EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES THAT REDUCE COSTS IN HAYMAKING ON HAY FARMS. No. 601. Released May 1941.

EQUIPMENT AND PRACTICES THAT REDUCE HAYMAKING COSTS ON SMALL FARMS. No. 602. Released May 1941.

Hemp

HEMP FOR VICTORY (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 14 minutes.)

Shows how the war cut off our supply of East Indian coarse fibres, and the urgent need for American-grown hemp for our Army and Navy as well as for civilian uses. Portrays farm practices of hemp growers in Kentucky and Wisconsin, where hemp has long been a staple crop. Designed to encourage farmers in other States to grow hemp to meet the war emergency.

Oil Crops

See: CROPS FOR COMBAT, page 47.

Sugarcane

SUGARCANE (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 22 minutes.)

Traces the rise and decline of the sugarcane industry in Louisiana, and the subsequent introduction and development of disease-resistant varieties and other improvements resulting from the cooperative research of Federal and State agencies, which have gradually rehabilitated the sugar industry. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested, and how sugar is manufactured.

Wheat

See: WIZARDS OF SVALÖF, page 40.

CURING MEAT

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE (2 Reels, 16 mm., sound; partly in color; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows how to cure pork by the "dry" and "brine" methods. With either method, the main essentials are: (1) Chill the meat and keep it cold; (2) use the proper amount of salt; (3) give the meat enough curing time to absorb the salt thoroughly. Cured pork is soaked, strung, and scrubbed. Then it is hung in the smokehouse in a haze of hardwood smoke which colors, flavors, and dries it. The smoked pork is cooled to air temperatures, wrapped in grease-resistant paper, and bagged to protect it from insects. Then it is hung in a dark, dry, well-ventilated room ready for use. A brief sequence shows how hams and shoulders are artery pumped by commercial packers to speed up curing. Another sequence shows how to construct a farm smokehouse. The picture closes with tantalizing color shots of ham and eggs,

ham with biscuits and red gravy, sliced baked ham, designed to whet the appetite, and create a desire to put more country cured pork into the American larder. A good companion picture to PORK ON THE FARM.

PORK ON THE FARM (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 22 minutes.)

A well-filled smokehouse or cold-storage locker is insurance of a good home food supply. A brief introduction, deals with the production of desirable hogs for home consumption. The technique of killing and dressing is well illustrated with emphasis on proper handling to avoid spoilage. Experts demonstrate cutting, curing, and the advantages of the cold-storage service now available in many communities.

See also: **FOOD CONSERVATION.**



DAIRYING

BABCOCK TEST, THE (1 reel, 35 mm., sound; released 1931. 9 minutes.)

An historical account, by the late Stephen M. Babcock, of how he arrived at what is known as the Babcock Test—a test for determining the butterfat content of milk.

THE MILKY WAY OUT (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 21 minutes.)

Improvement in dairy farming in the South. Through a movement started by county agents, farmers have improved their herds, transformed worn-out lands into permanent pasture, and established a supplemental industry which has solved the one-crop problem, and brought about a higher standard of living.

MORE MILK (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Presents the need for increased milk production. For this increase the country looks—not to the large commercial dairy herds which are already producing to capacity, but to small farm herds of a dozen cows, or less—cows often kept as a sideline to general farming. If these cows are given a treatment of the feed and scientific care the high producing cows get, their production will go up 10, 15, 20 percent or more. The film suggests some of the ways that increased milk production can be brought about.

QUALITY MILK (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1930. 13½ minutes.)

The first essential in the production of quality milk is a healthy, accredited herd. Scenes show herds of Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, and Holstein cows. The matter of feeding is considered; then sanitation. Cleanliness is observed in every phase of quality milk production: In the barnyard; in the barn, where there is also plenty of light and ventilation. Cows are curried and brushed; utensils are sterilized; the milk is placed in a cooler as each cow is milked, then in a refrigerator where it is kept until loaded onto the milk truck. When loaded, the cans are covered with a tarpaulin to protect the milk from sun and dust.

See also: BIP GOES TO TOWN, page 7.

SLIDEFILMS:

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE IN VERMONT. No. 1287. Released December 1944.

DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, THE; IDENTIFICATION AND PERMANENT RECORD PROGRAM. No. 554. Released January 1939.

FEEDING AND CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF. No. 623. Released March 1942.

MARKETING FEEDS THROUGH DAIRY COWS. No. 379. Released August 1935.

PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY CREAM FOR BUTTER MAKING. No. 429. Released September 1937.

SOME METHODS OF ESTIMATING MILK QUALITY BY BACTERIAL TESTS. No. 170. Revised February 1939.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING DEMONSTRATED WITH THE HEREDISCOPE. No. 278. Revised May 1942.

DEHYDRATION

DEHYDRATION (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 18½ minutes.)

Scientific research, under the stimulation of pressing war needs, has developed processes by which the water content of many foods is removed to save weight, space, containers, and transportation facilities. These feather-weight foods have been perfected to keep for long periods, and reconstitute readily with little loss in taste or food value. Scenes in modern dehydration plants show the preparation, drying, and packing of vegetables, milk, meat, eggs, and juices by various methods.

See also: CANNING; CURING MEATS; STORING FOODS; FREEZING FOODS.

ELECTRIFICATION, RURAL

BIP GOES TO TOWN (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 9½ minutes.)

A small farm boy from an unelectrified dairy farm visits a modern electrified dairy farm and creamery and sees what electricity can do. He is excited at the prospect of electricity on his farm, made possible through an electrical cooperative.

POWER AND THE LAND (3½ reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 39 minutes.)

Tells the story of a typical family-size farm before and after electrification. The actors are real farm people, members of an REA cooperative. First half of the picture, beau-

tifully photographed in low key, carries out the theme of darkness before the coming of electricity. Shows the formation of an electrical cooperative by a farm group; illustrates savings and benefits brought by electricity.

See also: **WORST OF FARM DISASTERS**, page 24.

SLIDEFILMS:

ELECTRIC POWER SERVES THE FARM. No. REA-2.

NEW RURAL SCHOOL, THE. No. REA-5.

RUNNING WATER FOR THE FARM. No. REA-6.

EROSION CONTROL

ROADS AND EROSION (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 21 minutes.)

Presents the outstanding measures now being used by farmers and highway departments throughout the country for the control of farm and highway erosion. Typical examples of erosion are shown along with cooperative conservation work of farmers and highway departments. The advantages of planned highway construction and highway erosion control in beautifying the roadside, reducing highway maintenance costs, and improving highway safety are summarized.

See also:

GRASSLAND, page 42.

IN COMMON CAUSE, page 44.

MUDDY WATERS, page 44.

RAIN ON THE PLAINS, page 45.

THE RIVER, page 45.

SAVE THE SOIL, page 45.

TERRACING IN THE NORTHEAST, page 45.

WISE LAND USE PAYS, page 46.

SLIDEFILMS:

CORN BELT FARMERS FIGHT EROSION. No. 572. Released Sept. 1939.

SOIL EROSION AND ITS CONTROL IN ORCHARDS. No. 611. Released April 1941.

SOIL EROSION IN THE UNITED STATES. No. 467. Released October 1937.

WIND EROSION: ITS CONTROL ON THE SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS. No. 456. Released December 1937.

See also: **SLIDEFILMS UNDER SOIL CONSERVATION.**

EXTENSION WORK

General

See: **DEMOCRACY AT WORK IN RURAL PUERTO RICO**, page 41.

LIVE AT HOME, page 22.

MASTER FARMER, THE, page 23.

NEGRO FARMER, THE, page 39.

SALT OF THE EARTH, page 23.

SLIDEFILMS:

THE COUNTY AGENT. No. 654. Released October 1944.

THE COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT. No. 655. Released 1945.

EXHIBIT IDEAS. No. 631. Released April 1942.

FARM FORESTRY EXTENSION IN THE UNITED STATES. No. 393. Released February 1936.

WARTIME FOOD CONSERVATION AMONG NEGRO FARMERS. No. 644. Released May 1944.

Farm Labor

FARM WORK IS WAR WORK (2 reels, 16 mm., and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 24 minutes.)

The work of the Volunteer Land Corps in Vermont during the summer of 1942, shown through the experiences of Dick Shaw, one of a large group of young people who gave up their vacations to work on farms. It was not easy for Dick to learn to farm, but it was not impossible, as perseverance proved—nor without its compensations. By the end of August Dick had learned responsibility, and the satisfaction that comes with serving the land. He didn't want to leave his corn for someone else to cut, and when the harvest was in, he knew he was coming back next year to help plant the fields, milk the cows, and harvest the crops.

VICTORY HARVEST (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 22 minutes.)

The story of the farm labor shortage caused by the war, and how it was met during the crop season of 1944 through the vigorous and patriotic efforts of several million volunteers from our towns and cities. It shows the county agent in a typical agricultural county, marshalling its forces to recruit help needed to harvest the local potato crop. Similarly, workers were recruited all over the country to help with fruit, grain, cotton, sugar beets, hay, truck, and other crops. With the patriotic help of these volunteers, farmers, in spite of war handicaps were able to produce the largest crops in history.

SLIDEFILMS:

HELP WANTED! WOMEN'S LAND ARMY NEEDS WORKERS. No. 647. Released May 1944.

JOIN US ON THE FARM FRONT. No. 645. Released April 1944.

LABOR EFFICIENCY ON THE FARM. No. 630. Released March 1943.

LEARNING ABOUT FARM JOBS FROM PICTURES. No. 652. Released June 1944.

Four-H Club Work

FIVE-C CLUBS OF CUBA (1 reel, 16 mm., and 35 mm., sound; Spanish and English versions; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

Shows how the 5-C Clubs, comparable to the 4-H agricultural clubs of the United States, work for the improvement of Cuban farm life. Rare and beautiful scenes of rural life and agricultural activities; 5-C Club members in training, at work, and at play.

I PLEDGE MY HEART (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 11 minutes.)

Story of the National 4-H Club Camp, woven into a background of historical shrines, impressive structures, and picturesque spots of the Nation's Capital. Music by the Marine Band Symphony Orchestra.

JUNIOR CATTLEMEN (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

4-H Club boys select calves for their baby-beef project. Under the guidance of the county agent, these boys learn to feed and care for the animals until they are ready for showing at the spring stock show. Scenes show animals being washed and groomed for the show ring; competition

for baby-beef prizes; prize-winning calves being judged and sold at auction.

LOS CLUBS 4-H EN EL SUELO DE CORONADO (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 14 minutes.)

Portrays the activities of Spanish-American 4-H Clubs in New Mexico, with narration in Spanish. Off-stage narration in English. Includes interesting scenes illustrative of the agriculture and community life of the American Southwest.

ON THE ROAD TO TOMORROW (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 10 minutes.)

Shows the youth of many lands and different races engaged in youth activities with widely divergent goals. Explains our own youth movement in the 4-H Clubs, representing the great basic industry of agriculture; its spread into many foreign lands; and the results and significance of work and training of 4-H Club members.

SPRING SHOWS AND BEEF CATTLE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Work stock and beef cattle on display. Farm scenes of grade and purebred cattle. Discussion of pastures and feeding. Herd improvement with emphasis on breeding-up from native stock, farm production of adequate supplies of hay and silage, improvement of pastures, and better management practices point the way to a more profitable beef-cattle industry in the South.

See also: **DEMOCRACY AT WORK IN RURAL PUERTO RICO**, page 41.

SLIDEFILMS:

4-H CLUB SONGS. No. 613. Released December 1941.

4-H CLUB SONGS. No. 617. Released December 1941.

4-H CLUB SONGS. No. 618. Released February 1942.

GARDENING FOR VICTORY. Part I. Planning and Planting the Farm Garden. No. 634. Released January 1943.

GARDENING FOR VICTORY. Part II. The Farm Garden Brings Results. No. 635. Released February 1943.

Rural Arts and Crafts

PATTERNS OF AMERICAN RURAL ART (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 10 minutes.)

Portrays in color, objects of rural handicraft exhibited in Rural Art Exhibit held in Washington in 1940. Briefly outlines story of revival of rural crafts.

See also: **DEMOCRACY AT WORK IN RURAL PUERTO RICO**, page 41.

LOS CLUBS 4-H EN EL SUELO DE CORONADO, page 20.

SLIDEFILMS:

BASKETRY, ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. No. 292. Slightly revised December 1941.

COLONIAL HOME INDUSTRIES. No. 517. Released April 1939.

RUGMAKING, A FIRESIDE INDUSTRY. No. 264. Slightly revised December 1941.

FARM CREDIT

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 31½ minutes.)

The story of wool, beginning on the western ranges where droves of sheep are tended by herders and their dogs. A stop is made along the trail for shearing. The film then shows the progress of the wool to market, to the great factories, and finally to the consumer. Marketing is an all important chapter in this story. Cooperative marketing associations have been organized by wool growers to develop direct and efficient methods of selling. How these associations handle and market wool for their members is shown in detail.

FINANCING FOOD FOR FREEDOM (1 reel, 16 mm., sound; released 1941. 9 minutes.)

War has created a demand for increased agricultural production, and farmers have moved to meet these needs. Often, increased production can begin only with an extra outlay of money. The film suggests ways in which farmers may solve their credit problems involved in increased production for the food-for-freedom program.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 27 minutes)

Bill shows his fellow farmers, by means of motion pictures, the benefits other farmers obtain by marketing their crops cooperatively. Jake, ultra-conservative, offers many objections, but is finally won over to the idea of starting a local association on a small scale. The growing and cooperative marketing of such crops as celery, lettuce, potatoes, cherries, cranberries, mushrooms, peaches, apples, and citrus fruits are shown. "Believe it or not" scenes show unusual methods of farming.

THE LAND—TO HAVE AND TO HOLD (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 15 minutes.)

Shows how the cooperative mortgage credit system works in the everyday lives of John and Mary Farmer, who are typical of the 600,000 members of national farm loan associations now using their own credit system to achieve the goal of owning debt-free farms.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 21 minutes.)

A story of the livestock industry—how livestock shipping and marketing associations began, and benefits derived by members of cooperative organizations. Today, large-scale cooperative marketing organizations at livestock terminals make available to producers a complete and balanced set of services including research, credit facilities, transportation, stocker and feeder service, and marketing.

THE SIGN OF DEPENDABLE CREDIT (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 20 minutes.)

Presents the need for a specialized credit system to provide farmers with short-term loans; shows how the farmer-controlled production credit associations are filling this need; also, how this cooperative credit system puts city dollars to work, not only on farms where the major crops

are raised, but also in the raising of such specialized products as rice, cigar tobacco under acres of cloth, and oysters.

TEN YEARS OF CO-OP CREDIT (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 20 minutes.)

Bill Green, a farmer-member of a Production Credit Association, explains to his son in the army how these farmer cooperative credit organizations, built up in peacetime, are helping farmers do their job of supplying essential products in wartime. He reviews the conditions existing when the associations were organized which grew out of the mistakes made by farmers and others during and following the last war. He goes on to show how farmers can prevent the same troubles from arising out of this war by reducing debts and buying war bonds now. He also points to the association's increase in efficiency and its work in helping farmers to improve their farms and their financial condition—factors so important to farmers' wartime production of essential products and for their adjustment to peacetime production levels.

FARM LABOR

See: EXTENSION WORK: FARM LABOR.

FARM LIFE

THE FARMER'S WIFE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 10 minutes.)

A documentary tribute to the farm women of America and an explanation of their part in winning the war. Exemplified by "Mom", the farm woman is shown to be a potent force in lining up the farm family behind the agricultural war production program. It is "Mom" who helps the child out of difficulty. She looks after the chickens, the pigs, the young calf. If she's not in the garden or in the orchard, she is in the kitchen canning vegetables, picking a chicken, cooking, so that all will have enough and the right kind of food to eat. Everything and everybody on the farm depends on "Mom". She lends cheer and encouragement when morale is low. She is the moving spirit in community affairs. The things she does every day on the farm are war work. The attitude of farm women in general is summed up in "Mom's" closing speech, "If our farm can help—I guess it's little enough. It's kind of up to you and me to see it through."

THE HOME PLACE (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 32 minutes.)

The American farmstead, stronghold of human liberty — its history and social significance. This film presents views of many historic rural homes, from New England to California; points out that they have all been created and maintained by a lavish expenditure of sweat and elbow grease, and that the farm home is of prime importance in our civilization. Of general interest, with a special appeal to students of rural domestic architecture.

LIVE AT HOME (1 reel, 16 mm. sound, in color; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

Designed to encourage farmers to grow more foodstuffs at home. In war time the live-at-home program of the Department of Agriculture takes on new significance. No matter what happens, the farmer can live at home—providing he is not a one-crop farmer. A couple of cows, a litter

of pigs, a flock of chickens, the orchard, the garden, will provide an abundance of milk, butter, eggs, meat, fruits, and vegetables, rich in health-giving vitamins and minerals, with little cash outlay. Living at home is not only profitable, but patriotic as well, for every pound of food produced for use at home releases that much more for the men in our fighting forces. A brief sequence discusses the importance of vitamins and minerals, and shows the food sources from which these elements come.

THE MASTER FARMER (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1929. 24 minutes.)

Portrays achievements of representative "master farmers," exemplifying the things that make for true success in farming: Maintenance of soil fertility; high quality livestock; home production of food, and feed for livestock; keeping businesslike records; a well-equipped house; an attractive farmstead; a liberal attitude toward home life and the education of children; a progressive and active citizenship.

SALT OF THE EARTH (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 18 minutes.)

Portrays the farm family and the farm as the basis of our civilization. Shows how the national welfare and sustenance—bread, raiment, employment, wealth—depend on the remote activities of the farm. Under each of these headings a series of striking scenes of production dissolve into scenes illustrative of consumption or resultant urban industry. Each brings out the fundamental importance of the farm in the national economic scheme.

SLIDEFILMS:

BRINGING AN OLD WISCONSIN FARMHOUSE UP TO DATE. No. 354. Released January 1935.

FARM WOMEN IN WARTIME. No. 629. Released June 1942.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FARMER. No. 277. Released January 1932.

HISTORIC RURAL HOMES. No. 334. Released December 1936.

HOMEMAKING IN COLONIAL DAYS. No. 555. Released April 1939.

NEIGHBORHOOD LEADERS MOBILIZE—THE FARM FRONT. No. 619. Released July 1942.

ON THE TRAIL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. No. 299. Released August 1932.

PLANNING OUR FAMILY LIFE. No. 587. Released December 1939.

RURAL COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS. No. 331. Released June 1936.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, THE FARMER. No. 653. Released June 1944.

FIRE PREVENTION ON FARMS

DANGEROUS DUSTS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 11½ minutes.)

Dust explosions in grain elevators and industrial plants have resulted in the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars' worth of property. United States Department of Agriculture chemical engineers conduct experiments to determine the causes and develop means of prevention. Scenes show the results of some of the most serious grain-dust explosions that have occurred in the United States.

WORST OF FARM DISASTERS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 6½ minutes.)

A poster-like warning of the havoc caused by fire on the farm, with a summary of how electricity properly used, can help to prevent farm fires.

See also: **FOREST FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL.**

SLIDEFILMS:

DUST-EXPLOSION HAZARDS IN FIRE FIGHTING. No. 514. Released September 1938.

PREVENT FARM FIRES. No. 642. Released October 1944.

FOOD CONSERVATION

See: **CANNING THE VICTORY CROP,** page 13.

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE, page 15.

DEHYDRATION, page 17.

FREEZING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, page 30.

IT'S UP TO YOU, page 42.

MEATS WITH APPROVAL, page 35.

PORK ON THE FARM, page 16.

SAVING THE GARDEN CROP, page 47.

SLIDEFILMS:

CANNING CHICKEN. No. 658. Released March 1945.

CANNING MEAT. No. 659. Released April 1945.

FROZEN-FOOD LOCKERS AND YOUR FOOD SUPPLY. No. 586. Released September 1940.

WARTIME FOOD CONSERVATION AMONG NEGRO FARMERS. No. 644. Released May 1944.

FORESTRY

General

FOREST RANGER, THE (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 32 minutes.)

Forest Rangers watch over the 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area. Their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. This film gives a composite picture of the Forest Ranger at work from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him, and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities.

FORESTS FOREVER (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1945. 26 minutes.)

The perpetuation of our timber supply is a problem of immediate national concern. Private forest lands supply nearly 95 percent of all our forest products and the way they are managed is of daily importance to millions of individual Americans. Assured protection and proper management of our forests is a federal as well as a State responsibility because dependence on forests is interstate and national. This picture shows what can be done to stop destructive cutting practices, to restore and maintain a thrifty growing stock of valuable trees, and to safeguard forest production for the years ahead.

GUARDIANS OF THE WILD (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 11 min-

Worthy modern members of the brotherhood of outdoor

men of action, comparable to the range riders of the frontier, the Texas Rangers and the Canadian "Mounties" are the National Forest Rangers. They watch over 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area, and their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. The film gives a concise picture of the Forest Ranger at work from Maine to California, and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities. (Short version of THE FOREST RANGER).

OPERATION OF A FOREST NURSERY (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

The nursery begins with the collection of seeds which are carefully treated and stored. Germination tests are made of collected seeds to determine their productivity. Selected seeds are sown in well-prepared beds and protected from excessive changes in temperature or other harmful factors by mulching until they germinate. Seedlings need constant care. In about 2 years they are ready for actual field planting. Detailed explanation of the varied, but important, jobs done in a large nursery.

THERE'S MORE THAN TIMBER IN TREES (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 32½ minutes.)

An old lumberjack carries you back to the "Hell Roaring Nineties" when he was a young fellow just starting out in the lumbering industry. He takes you through the cutting of the virgin forests in New England, the Lake States, and the South, finally winding up in the Northwest with "his back against the Pacific." Through his narrative you see the effect of forest cutting practices on labor, and the need for a nation-wide forest program to stop destruction of the resource, to keep forests producing, and to furnish more permanent jobs, better and more permanent communities.

THE TREE OF LIFE (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A dramatic presentation of the importance of forests in our national life; the aims and achievements of the United States Forest Service in forest management; methods advocated to insure perpetuation of forests on both publicly and privately owned land. Discusses the principle of "sustained yield," which embodies periodic cutting of trees selected in a manner to insure a growth equal to or greater than the cut, and emphasizes the need for general adoption of the principle by private owners of forest lands. Study guide available on request.

See also: TREES TO TAME THE WIND, page 43.

SLIDEFILMS:

CHESTNUT BLIGHT. No. 199. Revised May 1941.

COMMUNITY FORESTS, A LOCAL ASSET. No. 604.
Released January 1941.

FAMOUS TREES IN THE UNITED STATES. No. 507.
Released January 1939.

FARM AND THE FARM WOODS, THE. No. 622. Released
January 1942.

FARM FORESTRY EXTENSION IN THE UNITED
STATES. No. 393. Released February 1936.

FARM FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH. No. 447. Released
September 1937.

FARM SHELTERBELTS IN THE PLAINS REGION. No. 387. Released November 1935.

FARM WOODS. A SAFE CROP FOR STEEP LAND: UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. No. 570. Released October 1939.

FOREST FIRES DELAY VICTORY. No. 626. Released April 1944.

FORESTRY AND HUMAN WELFARE. No. 506. Released April 1938.

PRUNING SOUTHERN PINES. No. 596. Released October 1940.

SAVING OUR WHITE PINES FROM THE BLISTER RUST. No. 370. Released June 1935.

SOUTHERN PINES PAY. No. 595. Released July 1940.

TREE PLANTING AND LAND USE. No. 620. Released November 1941.

USE OF LOGS IN FARM BUILDINGS, THE. No. 648. Released June 1944.



Forest Fire Prevention and Control

AMERICAN ENEMY (Trailer, 1/5 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 2 minutes.)

This is a story of forest fires that burn an area greater than New York State each year. Forest fires and brush and grass fires drain one million man-days of labor from factories and farms annually. This picture illustrates ways of preventing these fires from starting.

CHAPARRAL (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 25 minutes.)

The chaparral of the Sierra Mountains is important to Southern California as a reservoir. Over 80 percent of the water supply of the region comes from this source. This chaparral must be protected from fire. Carelessness can start a destructive conflagration, and does in this picture. Floods and erosion are followed by dry streams and ruined farms and orchards.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH (4 reels, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 44 minutes.)

An elementary training film demonstrating types and proper use of fire tools; and proper tactics for fighting forest fires in the South. Application for loan of this film should be made to the Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Glenn Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

PINE WAYS TO PROFIT (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 20 minutes.)

The constant increase in the number of ways pines can be used industrially makes the growing of this crop a profitable business. Covers methods of improving yield and quality to obtain the greatest return from tree growth for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, fence posts, shingles, and other forest products, and emphasizes the importance of protecting southern pines from fire. Sequences show the making of paper from pine pulp and the distillation of turpentine.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES:

Trailer No. 1.—A Good Woodsman in the Woods ($\frac{1}{10}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 1 minute.)

Extreme precaution with fire is one of the important rules in forest etiquette. A good woodsman smokes in the open, and disposes of burning matches and cigarettes in a manner that precludes all possibility of starting a forest fire.

Trailer No. 2.—How To Build a Campfire ($\frac{1}{5}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 2 minutes.)

The veteran woodsman makes his campfire in the open, digging a suitable trench in a cleared spot to enclose the fire. When the campfire has served his purpose, he takes extreme precaution to see that not a spark is left to cause a fire.

Trailer No. 3.—The Careful Fisherman ($\frac{1}{5}$ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936. 2 minutes.)

Fishermen know that the clear, cold water of the fishing stream is distilled in the forest, and that forest fires are disastrous to both fish and stream. To help in the prevention of forest fires, the fisherman extinguishes burning matches and cigarettes in the stream.

STOP FOREST FIRES! (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1936; revised 1939. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.)

Each year, forest fires devastate large areas of woodland, with incalculable loss in wealth and life. Often these fires are caused by a lighted match or smoldering cigarette carelessly tossed away. Contains striking scenes of recent major forest fires, showing fire fighters at work and damage done to woods, wildlife, and soil in burned-over areas. An appeal to everyone to take precaution with fire in the woods. Study guide available on request.

STRENGTH OF THE HILLS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

In the hill country of the lower Ohio and in the Ozark Mountains the forests have always played an important part in the support of community life. These God-fearing people have come to realize that the strength of the hill country lies in its farms and forests, and they must be protected from forest fires.

TREES ON THE WARPATH (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1942. 17 minutes.)

Trees serve the nation's war effort in countless ways, each of which is a reason for protecting the woods from harmful fires. Depicts many aspects of the part wood is taking in waging war for freedom. Emphasizes the need for those who are left on the home front to redouble their

efforts to take the places of men who have gone to war. The film, designed primarily for use in the woodland communities of the South, portrays activities and conditions in the Southern States, and is recommended for schools, clubs, and community groups.

VIGILANCE FOR VICTORY (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 9½ minutes.)

This is a short designed to impress the general public with the importance of the nation's forests, to show that they are yielding countless wood products necessary for victory in a world-wide war, and that whatever impairs their output retards the day of victory. Particularly, it shows that forest fires weaken our war effort by destroying vital materials, and wasting manpower. It pictures what the various causes of forest fires are and shows how, through daily vigilance on the part of everybody, they can be prevented.

WOOD FOR WAR (½ reel, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1942. 7 minutes.)

Brings out the importance of our forests in war and peace. Shows many of the war uses of wood by the Army and Navy and the many civilian uses in which it releases metals, wools, silk, cotton, and leather for wartime needs. Stresses that the Public Enemy No. 1 of our forests is carelessness with fire and that we must now be even more careful that our cigarettes, matches, pipe heels, and campfires are thoroughly extinguished. Emphasizes that forest fires not only burn up material needed for war, but that fighting forest fires takes men from our war plants,—men who should be busy making bombs, planes, tanks, and guns.

See also: FORESTRY: General

SLIDEFILMS:

FOREST FIRES DELAY VICTORY. No. 626. Released April 1944.

National Forests

OCALA (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 10 minutes.)

A film on the Ocala National Forest in Florida. "Big Scrub" is the name long ago applied to the sand pine country in central Florida. It was a problem land,—a rattlesnake-infested wasteland of scrub pine, from which flowed rivers of crystal water lined with palms and moss-festooned cypress. As the Ocala National Forest, it has been developed into an attractive and productive area.

RE-CREATION (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 33 minutes.)

A vacation trip through some of the national forests which, for those participating, means practically re-creation. The forests, in addition to their scenic and recreational value, serve as storehouses for water, a means of preventing floods, and a source of supply for one of the Nation's leading industries by providing lumber for thousands of articles made in whole or in part from wood.

TRAIL RIDERS OF THE WILDERNESS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 25 minutes.)

The record of an American Forestry Association tour of primitive areas of the Flathead and Lewis and Clark

National Forests. Members of the party motor by bus from Missoula, Mont., to a base camp where they are supplied with horses, a pack train, camping equipment, and guides. Shows the many points of interest covered by the party on a 10-day riding trip over trails leading to the South Fork and Sun River areas of western Montana.

WINTER WONDERLAND (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Federal and State Governments make available to the public areas suitable for winter sports in national and State forests and parks. Hiking, skating, tobogganing, skiing, mushing, snowshoeing, and other sports are enjoyed by thousands of people each winter. Scenes show some of the facilities provided for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Excellent photography of winter scenes in the national forests.

Wildlife and Game

REALM OF THE WILD (3 reels, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 27 minutes.)

One-third of all our big game animals and myriad smaller animals and birds claim the National Forests as their home. This picture shows many of them in their natural haunts. It also shows that the area of land and its capacity to produce food for wildlife are both limited. For this reason wildlife populations must also be limited—kept in proportion to the land's productive capacity.

REGULATED DEER HUNTING (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934; sound, 1935. 22 minutes.)

When deer become too numerous they overgraze available forage, kill young trees, and make good forest management impossible. An effort is made to maintain a balance between game and forage by trapping and transferring surplus deer to understocked areas, and by regulated deer hunts. This film describes in detail a regulated deer hunt on the Pisgah National Forest and Game Preserve in North Carolina. Of special interest to sportsmen.

VANISHING HERDS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940; revised 1941. 14 minutes.)

A grandfather tells his grandchildren how bison, elk, and other game animals, once plentiful, have been almost exterminated during his lifetime, and what is being done on the national forests to restore species of wildlife and protect them from extinction. Game is managed so that the size of the herds will not exceed the capacity of the range, and conditions will be right for the animals to feed, hide, sleep, play, and bring up their young, thus insuring against "vanishing herds." For juvenile audiences.

Wood and Wood Products

TREASURE OF THE FOREST (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 15 minutes.)

A picture on the forest-products industry of Sweden. Shows the cutting and transportation by sleighs, trucks, electric railways, and waterways, of logs to the pulp- and saw-mills; cutting logs into lumber and pulpwood; the manufacture of wood pulp, paper and viscose; the conversion of viscose into rayon fibres.

TREE IN A TEST TUBE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; in color; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy show some of the many things the average man uses which are made of wood. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has been developing new and better uses for wood, thereby releasing metals, wool, silk, cotton, and leather for war needs. The film shows some of the tests to which these new products are subjected before they are offered for public or war use.

See also:

OCALE, page 28.

PINE WAYS TO PROFIT, page 27.

STRENGTH OF THE HILLS, page 27.

TREES ON THE WARPAT, page 27.

WOOD FOR WAR, page 28.

SLIDEFILMS:

SOUTHERN PINES PAY. No. 595. Released July 1940.

USE OF LOGS IN FARM BUILDINGS, THE. No. 648. Released June 1944.

FREEZING FOODS

FREEZING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (2 reels, 16 mm., color, sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Freezing is the newest development in a thousand years of food preservation progress. Freezer locker plants and home freezers are bringing to the average family, foods that kings never before enjoyed. To secure high quality, palatable and nutritious frozen foods, follow these simple but important rules: select good varieties, gather at the proper stage, prepare and scald correctly, then pack in moisture-vapor-resistant containers, freeze and store at zero degree Fahrenheit or lower. A complete step-by-step story on the preparation of frozen fruits and vegetables which will help you achieve an everyday miracle of bringing spring and summer goodness to the dining table the year round.

SLIDEFILM: FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS AND YOUR FOOD SUPPLY. No. 586. Released Sept. 1940.

GARDENING

THE FARM GARDEN (2 reels,, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1943. 21 minutes.)

Presents the fundamentals of garden husbandry with particular reference to the farm garden and the national food emergency: Planning a garden; preparation of the ground; when and how to plant the seeds; treating to prevent rot and blights; transplanting young plants; thinning; cultivating; garden pests and diseases, including corn smut, earworms, Japanese beetles, bacterial blight, potato beetles, cabbage worms, Mexican bean beetles, downy mildew, anthracnose; how to control them; the rewards of good gardening.

GROW YOUR OWN (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Sets forth, in light vein, the essentials of good gardening; selection of the site, preparation of the soil, how to lay out a garden, planting, transplanting, cultivating, weed and pest control, and proper watering. A "dream" sequence



shows, by stop motion photography, how plants grow. The picture closes with a series of humorous "DON'TS" designed to bring home, through exaggeration, the many pitfalls that might mar the success of an amateur gardener.

SLIDEFILMS:

A BACKYARD VEGETABLE GARDEN. No. 657. Released March 1945.

FLOWER GARDENS. No. 500. Released April 1938.

GARDENING CARTOONS, A DOZEN "DON'TS" FOR GARDENERS. No. 633. Released April 1942.

GARDENING FOR VICTORY. Part I. Planning and Planting the Farm Garden. No. 634. Released January 1943.

GARDENING FOR VICTORY. Part II. The Farm Garden Brings Results. No. 635. Released February 1943.

HOME GROWN PLANTS FOR TRANSPLANTING. No. 656. Released January 1945.

INSECT PESTS OF GARDEN VEGETABLES AND THEIR CONTROL. No. 503. Released April 1938.

THE NEW GARDENER. No. 641. Released April 1943.

HEALTH

CHOOSE TO LIVE (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 18 minutes.)

A picture on cancer control, for lay audiences, prepared for the United States Public Health Service. It tells the story of one woman's encounter with cancer, and presents a background of educational information on the subject.

THREE COUNTIES AGAINST SYPHILIS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 19 minutes.)

Three counties in southeastern Georgia join with the State and United States Public Health Service in setting up a demonstration project for the control of syphilis. Systematic efforts are made to find cases of syphilis and bring them to treatment at one of the city or community clinics. Mobile clinics reach individuals in rural areas. Shows how communities, mobilized with weapons of medicine and modern public health, can stamp out this disease. Delicate treatment, suitable for any audience.

See also: **FILMS LISTED UNDER NUTRITION.**

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, page 39.

KIDS MUST EAT, page 39.

**THE MAN WHO MISSED HIS BREAKFAST,
page 39.**

HOME ECONOMICS

See: **CANNING THE VICTORY CROP, page 13.**

FARMER'S WIFE, THE, page 22.

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, page 39.

FREEZING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, page 30.

IT'S UP TO YOU, page 42.

LIVE AT HOME, page 22.

**MAN WHO MISSED HIS BREAKFAST, THE,
page 39.**

MEATS WITH APPROVAL, page 35.

SAVING THE GARDEN CROP, page 47.

WILL AND THE WAY, THE, page 11.

SLIDEFILMS:

CANNING CHICKEN. No. 658. Released March 1945.

CANNING MEAT. No. 659. Released April 1945.

**CONVENIENT STORAGE SPACES, A JOY TO THE
FARM FAMILY. No. 408. Released November 1936.**

**COOKING MEAT ACCORDING TO THE CUT. No. 314.
Released August 1933.**

**COOKING POULTRY, OLDER BIRDS. No. 561. Released
April 1939.**

**COOKING POULTRY, YOUNG BIRDS. No. 560. Released
April 1939.**

FINDING MINUTES. No. 638. Released April 1943.

**FROZEN-FOOD LOCKERS AND YOUR FOOD SUPPLY.
No. 586. Released September 1940.**

POSTER SLIDES. No. 625. Released March 1942.

(To assist the home-maker in conserving money and
materials when buying boys' suits, bath towels, slip cov-
ers, cotton hosiery.)

**SIMPLE WAY TO IRON A SHEET. No. 649. Released
June 1944.**

**SLIP COVERS FOR STRAIGHT CHAIRS. No. 592. Re-
leased October 1940.**

**SLIP COVERS FOR UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS. No. 591.
Released October 1940.**

**STEP BY STEP IN EVERYDAY TASKS. No. 643. Re-
leased November 1944.**

INSECTS

**BLOCK THAT TERMITE (2 reels, 16 mm.
and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 20½
minutes)**

The termite lives in the ground and feeds on wood. Poor
construction methods invite the ravages of these devastating
insects. The film shows how infested buildings can be
protected from further damage, and points to be observed
in undertaking new construction.

**THE CICADA (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm.,
sound; released 1937. 20 minutes.)**

Life story of the 17-year locust. The nymph emerges
from the ground in spring and crawls up a nearby plant.
After spending considerable time anchoring its claws se-

curely it begins the laborious task of emerging from its shell, first splitting it in the back, and then by supreme effort becoming free. After resting, the insect fills its blunt wing pads with air and liquid. Upon emergence the Cicada is snowy white, but within an hour has turned a dark brown in color, its wings now flat and dry. The female deposits her eggs in slits made in young twigs. Less than two weeks after the eggs are laid the new generation will hatch. The young nymphs drop to the ground and burrow into the soil where they remain for 17 years. Unusual cinematography.

THE MORMON CRICKET (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 22 minutes.)

Mormon crickets, so-called because of their threat to the Mormon pioneers, infest the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, sweeping down to attack farm crops in the lower country. Shows the life history and habits of these pests; migration; damage caused; methods developed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for their control.

THE MOSQUITO—PUBLIC ENEMY (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1935; revised 1944. 14 minutes.)

Shows species of mosquitoes that cause malaria and yellow fever; the development of larvae and pupae into full grown mosquitoes; breeding places, and methods of control. Introductory remarks by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, 1894-1931.

MOSQUITOES (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1933. 33 minutes.)

Life history of the mosquito. Species that cause malaria and yellow fever. Interesting under-water microscopic shots show the development of larvae and pupae into full-grown mosquitoes. The chief method of attack is the elimination of breeding places. Flushing stagnant pools, draining and filling swamps, spraying oil. Control measures in New Jersey, Florida, and Panama.

PARASITES OF THE EUROPEAN CORN BORER (2 reels, 35 mm., silent, released 1934; revised 1941. 20 minutes.)

The results of a study made by Department of Agriculture scientists, of parasites that may be utilized in the control of the European corn borer. Shows methods that have been worked out to grow and utilize these various parasites; how the parasites are liberated; and how the entomologist checks on the value of the different species.

SIX LEGGED SABOTEURS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

Cartoon supplemented by live action, showing a meeting of leaders of the "Insect Axis" ("Adolf Anopheles", "Tojo Fly", etc.,) who jointly pledge themselves to do the United States \$2,500,000,000 damage during the coming year. Uncle Sam interrupts, tells us what that loss means in terms of ships, planes, and guns, and admonishes us to "smash the Insect Axis."

WHITE FRINGED BEETLE (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 20½ minutes.)

Farmers cooperate with State and Federal authorities to stamp out this new menace to agriculture in the South.

Description of the beetle from egg to adult, with particular attention to the larva or grub which causes the principal damage by gnawing and burrowing into the underground stems, roots, and tubers of many different plants. Methods used for beetle control are demonstrated.

See also: REALM OF THE HONEYBEE, page 12.

SLIDEFILMS:

CATTLE GRUBS, OR HEAL FLIES. No. 637. Released 1942.

CHINCH BUGS AND HOW THEY ARE CONTROLLED. No. 551. Released February 1939.

COTTON FLEA HOPPER AND ITS CONTROL, THE. No. 584. Released December 1939.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER AND ITS CONTROL, THE. No. 589. Released May 1940.

GRASSHOPPERS AND THEIR CONTROL. No. 360. Released April 1935.

HESSIAN FLY AND ITS CONTROL, THE. No. 407. Released March 1936.

HORSE BOTS AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM. No. 405. Released March 1936.

INSECTS, THEIR GROWTH AND STRUCTURE. No. 399. Released April 1936.

INSECT PESTS OF GARDEN VEGETABLES AND THEIR CONTROL. No. 503. Released April 1938.

PEA APHID, THE; ITS IMPORTANCE, HABITS, ENEMIES, AND CONTROL. No. 521. Released March 1939.

IRRIGATION

CONVEYING AND MEASURING IRRIGATION WATER (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 22 minutes)

Areas that rely upon irrigation must have some accurate method of measuring and conveying water in order to distribute it equitably, eliminate waste, and extend the supply to as many people as possible. The film shows devices and procedure worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for measuring, proportioning, and conveying irrigation water to farm lands; also points out the value of soil tests.

IRRIGATION—A BRIEF OUTLINE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1935. 11 minutes.)

Irrigation has made possible the cultivation of thousands of acres of otherwise arid land. Topographical conditions determine the method most practical for a given area. Shows types of irrigation systems of measuring water; necessary steps in preparing the land; methods of irrigating crops and orchards.

IRRIGATING FIELD CROPS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 20½ minutes.)

Shows the best methods and equipment for carrying water to farm lands. Various types of canals and dams; field ditching; flooding; the furrow method; corrugation; subirrigation; the border method; check system; the overhead or sprinkler system.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 23 minutes.)

Illustrates practices in orchard irrigation: Contouring

and terracing, which permit the use of steep land for orchards and utilization of shallower soils; pressure systems that supply water from "stands" built in a pipe line at the end of tree rows; basin irrigation, adapted to flat slopes where large heads of water are available; overhead or sprinkler method that covers the entire surface like rain, giving perfect irrigation.

PREPARING TO IRRIGATE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1932. 13½ minutes.)

Demonstrates the use of various machinery in the construction of irrigation ditches, including the Fresno, V-shaped crowder, wooden float, disk ridger, and grader; also the use of a weed machine and trash remover to keep the ditches free from obstructions. A dredger removes sediment, smoothes the sides, and keeps the ditches in their original condition.

LIVESTOCK

General

COME AND GET IT (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945; 10 minutes.)

The importance of feeding livestock in accordance with the work they are to do, or the product they are to furnish, is the topic of this film. In the main, the objective in filming this general discussion of feeding principles is to arouse in the livestock farmer a curiosity and an urge to explore more specific aspects of feeds and feeding through reading, through contacts with his county agricultural agent, his state agricultural college, and the Department of Agriculture.

DO UNTO ANIMALS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 21 minutes.)

Thousands of hogs, sheep, and cattle are killed or injured each year in transit to market, with tremendous loss resulting to stockmen and packers and needless suffering among animals. The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board seek to eliminate these conditions through improved methods of shipping.

LIVESTOCK AND MANKIND (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35mm., sound; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Animal husbandry and veterinary science increase the usefulness of domestic animals to mankind. Research, regulatory, and informational work of the United States Department of Agriculture; Cooperation with the States in the eradication of diseases; inspection of herds; laws regulating dairy conditions; livestock improvement; scientific poultry raising.

See also: **ANIMAL DISEASES, MARKETING, PASTURE IMPROVEMENT, RANGE MANAGEMENT.**

MEATS WITH APPROVAL (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows the purposes of the Federal meat inspection program and how it helps to assure wholesome, clean meat for the consumer. It shows the steps of inspection—from live animal through slaughter house, and cannery. The film tells

how the meat inspection law came into being, how it is administered, and what it means to the consumer in terms of health and safety.

Beef Cattle

See the following films:

- BLESSINGS OF GRASS**, page 41.
- COME AND GET IT**, page 35.
- DO UNTO ANIMALS**, page 35.
- HOME ON THE RANGE**, page 42.
- JUNIOR CATTLEMEN**, page 19.
- LIVESTOCK AND MANKIND**, page 35.
- MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY**, page 21.
- MEATS WITH APPROVAL**, page 35.
- SPRING SHOWS AND BEEF CATTLE**, page 20.

Dairy Cattle

See the following films:

- BABCOCK TEST, THE**, page 16.
- COME AND GET IT**, page 35.
- MILKY WAY OUT, THE**, page 16.
- MORE MILK**, page 16.
- QUALITY MILK**, page 17.

SLIDEFILMS:

- ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE IN VERMONT**. No. 1287. Released December 1944.
- DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, THE: IDENTIFICATION AND PERMANENT RECORD PROGRAM**. No. 554. Released January 1939.
- FEEDING AND CARE OF THE DAIRY CALF**. No. 623. Released March 1942.
- MARKETING FEEDS THROUGH DAIRY COWS**. No. 379. Released August 1935.
- PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY CREAM FOR BUTTER MAKING**. No. 429. Released September 1937.
- SOME METHODS OF ESTIMATING MILK QUALITY BY BACTERIAL TESTS**. No. 170. Revised February 1939.
- SOME PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING DEMONSTRATED WITH THE HEREDISCOPE**. No. 278. Revised May 1942.

Hogs

HOW TO GROW HOGS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1930. 22 minutes.)

Successful production of hogs depends largely on the quality of the stock. Shows fine specimens of Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester White, and Tamworth boars, sows, and gilts. Also illustrates approved practices in feeding, pasturing, and weaning pigs; and methods for preventing parasitic and other diseases, as developed at the United States Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

See also:

- COME AND GET IT**, page 35.
- CONTROL OF WORMS IN HOGS**, page 11.
- CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE**, page 15.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY,
page 21.

MEATS WITH APPROVAL, page 35.

PORK ON THE FARM, page 16.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY AND SWINE,
page 12.

VESICULAR DISEASES OF ANIMALS, page 12.

SLIDEFILMS:

BREEDS OF SWINE. No. 44. Revised January 1940.

HOG HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT. No. 53. Revised March 1940.

PIGS CAN'T SHOOT. No. 627. Released April 1942.

SELECTING AND JUDGING BREEDING HOGS. No. 142. Revised April 1939.

Horses

See: **HORSES AND BOTS,** page 4.

SLIDEFILMS:

CARE OF THE HORSE'S FEET. No. 162. Revised June 1930.

HORSE BOTS AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM. No. 405. Released March 1936.

JUDGING DRAFT HORSES. No. 132. Revised January 1938.

Poultry

DUCK FARMING (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1934. 13 minutes.)

Types of ducks raised commercially, including the Pekin, Muscovy, Runner, and Mallard; methods of brooding, feeding, and marketing. The largest duck farms are found in the Northeast because this area offers the best market. Shows in detail the operation of a duck farm on Long Island that produces and markets more than a million ducks annually.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937. 30 minutes.)

A national plan formulated to meet the need for organized poultry-improvement programs on breeding and pullorum disease control. (Silent version in two reels, Part 1, **IMPROVEMENT IN BREEDING**, and Part 2, **PULLORUM CONTROL**.)

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN. Part 1, Improvement in Breeding (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1938. 13 minutes.)

Outlines methods to be followed in breeding poultry for high egg production and breeding quality.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN. Part 2, Pullorum Control (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Shows different approved methods of testing for pullorum disease, and its control.

POULTRY—A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 28 minutes.)

Shows magnitude of the poultry industry in the United States; large and small poultry farms; hatcheries; mar-

kets; cold-storage plants and the handling of poultry products in cold storage; production-line methods of dressing poultry; the liquid-egg business; education and consumer aspects. (Won first prize at the International Exposition of Agricultural Films in 1940.)

PRODUCING QUALITY POULTRY ($\frac{3}{4}$ reel, 16 mm., silent; released 1939. 7 minutes.)

Color film on the production of poultry under the national poultry-improvement plan. Contrasts mongrel flocks with R.O.P. flocks. Emphasizes care in selecting stock from approved pullorum-tested breeding flocks. Method of testing for pullorum disease. Scenes in hatcheries where rigid inspection assures healthy chicks. State and Federal supervision of work under the national poultry-improvement plan.

See also: **TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY AND SWINE, page 12.**

SLIDEFILMS:

ERADICATING TUBERCULOSIS FROM LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY. No. 515. Released March 1939.

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN, THE. No. 413. Released April 1938.

SELECTING HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION. No. 126. Revised May 1940.

STANDARD BREEDS OF POULTRY. No. 133. Revised April 1940.

Sheep

SHEEP IN LOUISIANA (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 16 minutes.)

On the gulf coast in Louisiana sheep are branded and turned loose to shift for themselves. Twice a year they are rounded up,—in spring for the branding of the lambs, and later for shearing. Shows the advantages derived from crossing the purebreds with native sheep; how crossing with Merino, Hampshire, and other breeds may improve wool and mutton production and yet retain the hardiness of native sheep. Purebreds do not survive on open range without feed, shelter, and care during the lambing season.

See also:

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC, page 21.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY, page 21.

WOOL — MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE, page 49.

Also films listed under **MARKETING, AND RANGE MANAGEMENT.**

SLIDEFILMS:

BREEDS OF SHEEP. No. 141. Revised July 1939.

PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR MARKET. No. 275. Revised December 1936.

MARKETING

See: **COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC, page 21.**

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION, page 21.

MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY,
page 21.

WOOL—MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE,
page 49.

SLIDEFILMS:

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION. No. 466. Revised January 1945.

MARKETING OF EGGS IN THE UNITED STATES,
THE. No. 271. Revised March 1938.

PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR MARKET. No. 275.
Revised December 1936.

ROADSIDE MARKETING. No. 273. Revised June 1939.

NEGRO FARMERS

HENRY BROWNE, FARMER (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

Made primarily for Negro audiences, the film shows a representative Negro farm family doing its part in the agricultural war production, while a son is training with the 99th Pursuit Squadron near Tuskegee, Alabama.

THE NEGRO FARMER (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 24 minutes.)

Outlines the work of the Federal and State Extension Services among southern Negroes; shows what is being done to further the cause of better farming and better living. Incidental music by the Tuskegee Institute Choir.

SLIDEFILM:

WARTIME FOOD CONSERVATION AMONG NEGRO FARMERS. No. 644. Released May 1944.

NUTRITION

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS (1 reel, 16 mm., silent and sound; in color; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

Discusses the vital bearing, good nutrition has on human health and happiness. Outlines food requirements for various age levels; shows scenes of well-nourished children from infancy to youth, and the food groups that contribute to all-round development.

KIDS MUST EAT (1½ reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 15 minutes.)

Features the QUIZ KIDS, of the radio, in a typical quiz session, entirely unrehearsed. Their performance is worked into a film telling the story of the community school lunch program sponsored by local communities and the United States Department of Agriculture to utilize foods that are abundant or in surplus supply, and at the same time promote better nutrition among America's 30 million school children.

THE MAN WHO MISSED HIS BREAKFAST (1½ reels, 16 mm., and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 13 minutes.)

A delightful little story on the subject of nutrition, built around the Warren family—Mother, Father, Penny, Bill, Jr., and Uncle Bill, the man who missed his breakfast. "Never," Uncle Bill tells us, in a surprise radio address, "has there been greater need for Americans to be strong, healthy, and vigorously able to perform the tasks confronting us . . . We must eat properly so that we have the strength, the energy, and the stamina to get these tasks done." The film

presents the seven basic food groups, and stresses the importance of eating some food from all seven of these groups each day.

PART-TIME FARMING

FACTORY FARMERS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 10 minutes.)

Decentralization of industry from congested cities to rural areas makes it possible for employees to combine the advantages of a cash income from industry with the benefits derived from country living. Workers at small rural plants are shown making machine tools, piston rings, gauze for surgical dressings and other wartime necessities. In their spare time they engage in gardening, raising chickens, dairying, or managing small farms. The worker enjoys a better living, the owner enjoys greater protection of his factory, and the Nation can better guard its vital industries.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

LOADS OF LIME (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 8 minutes.)

Shows some steps in the manufacture of lime, and how bulk purchase, distribution, and application of lime may be accomplished economically, effectively, and profitably.

See also:

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW, page 10.

THE MILKY WAY OUT, page 16.

See also films listed under RANGE MANAGEMENT.

PLANT LIFE

FUNGI SNARE AND DESTROY NEMATODES (½ reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1933; revised 1940. 4 minutes.)

Demonstrates under the microscope how certain fungi catch and devour nematodes. Explanatory lecture on the complicated process by which organic matter is broken down to enrich the soil.

HOW SEEDS GERMINATE (1 reel, 35 mm., silent; released 1931. 9 minutes.)

Shows the actual germination of crimson clover and spring vetch over periods from 3 to 7 days. Unusual slow-motion screen studies of plant growth, made by taking pictures at intervals of 3 to 7 minutes.

THE LIFE OF PLANTS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1935. 13 minutes.)

Shows by time-elapse photography the growth of a seed from the time it falls to the ground until it has developed into a full-grown plant. The different stages, characteristics, and development of the different parts of the plant in process of growth are explained. Use of magnifying lenses for photography brings out important botanical details.

WIZARDS OF SVALÖF (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1941. 15 minutes.)

On genetics, mostly of wheat. From the time of Linnaeus (1707-78), Sweden has been in the fore in plant improvement. Shows scientists of the Swedish Seed Union at Svalöf at work, and the four methods of plant improvement which are well illustrated: (1) Improvement by selection, practiced from earliest times; (2) scientific crossing to produce hybrids and to fix desirable characteristics; (3) the changes brought about in some seeds by exposure to

X-rays; (4) the newest and most spectacular method, by treatment of seed with chemicals, thereby doubling the chromosomes and producing radical changes in plant varieties.

See also: CROPS: FORESTRY; GARDENING; PLANT DISEASES.

SLIDEFILMS:

FLOWER GARDENS. No. 500. Released April 1938.

HOME GROWN PLANTS FOR TRANSPLANTING. No. 656. Released January 1945.

PROPAGATION OF TREES AND SHRUBS BY VEGETATIVE MEANS. No. 600. Released November 1940.

Plant Diseases

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, in color; and 35 mm., sound, in black and white; released 1942. 20 minutes.)

This insidious disease entered the United States at the beginning of this century. The picture shows the areas affected; the complete life cycle in association with currant and gooseberry plants; how the disease enters and kills white pines; and the effective control measures now being used to protect our native white pines in the 39 States in which they grow.

SLIDEFILMS:

BARBERIES IN GRAIN AREAS: THEIR SPREAD, DAMAGE, AND ERADICATION. No. 564. Released May 1939.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT. No. 199. Revised May 1941.

DISEASES OF CABBAGE AND RELATED CROPS. No. 406. Released April 1936.

LARGER BARLEY PROFITS THROUGH SCAB AND BLIGHT CONTROL. No. 355. Released May 1935.

NATURE OF PLANT DISEASES, THE. No. 165. Revised January 1939.

SAVING OUR WHITE PINES FROM THE BLISTER RUST. No. 370. Released June 1935.

TREAT SEED GRAIN. No. 459. Released January 1938.

PUERTO RICO

DEMOCRACY AT WORK IN RURAL PUERTO RICO (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 20½ minutes.)

Outlines briefly the history of Puerto Rico. Discusses the agricultural resources and problems. Shows how the rural people, under democratic guidance, are improving livestock, bettering farm and conservation practices, introducing new and developing old handicraft industries, and bettering the lot of farm youth through 4-H Club work. Contains beautiful scenes, folk song and other music of the Island.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

BLESSINGS OF GRASS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 21 minutes.)

Range management in the western national forests. Shows how to perpetuate grazing lands by protecting them from over-use by livestock, thus insuring the income of ranchers and communities dependent on the livestock and grazing industry for a living.

GRASSLAND (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938; revised 1944. 9½ minutes.)

Deals with that vast area comprising our western range country. This range, once capable of supporting 22,000,000 animal units, can now carry only half that number. Overstocking results in over-grazing. When the land is stripped of vegetation, erosion begins. How to prevent over-grazing, and restore areas of desolation to productivity is the problem presented in this film. Interesting photography of sheep and cattle on the range.

HOME ON THE RANGE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

An action picture, designed to show the range country busy at its big war job of providing meat. Emphasizes improvements made through the Government's range program; the picturesque and practical realities of properly located water holes, windmills, and watering tanks; deferred grazing, and contour furrows. A fast-action round-up follows, with brief scenes of branding and vaccine injection. The result—good lean grass stock to supply a part of the meat to make America strong.

See also: LIVESTOCK; PASTURE IMPROVEMENT.
SLIDEFILM:

FRONTIERS OF GRASS; A STORY OF THE WESTERN RANGE. No. 585. Released December 1939.

RATIONING

IT'S UP TO YOU (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

A dramatization of the food supply situation; how it affects every individual; the point rationing system; and the evils of black market buying. Mrs. Gibbs, bent upon having a good juicy steak regardless of the cost, goes to a black market to do her buying. Here she has an argument with her conscience and finally leaves without the meat. She is happy, however, in the feeling that she now understands the true spirit of Americanism.

RECREATION

See: LEARN TO SWIM, page 42.

OCALA, page 28.

RE-CREATION, page 28.

REGULATED DEER HUNTING, page 29.

TRAIL RIDERS OF THE WILDERNESS, page 28.

WINTER WONDERLAND, page 29.

See also: FORESTRY: NATIONAL FORESTS.

SLIDEFILM:

FORESTRY AND HUMAN WELFARE. No. 506. Released April 1938.

RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

See: EXTENSION WORK: RURAL ARTS AND CRAFTS.

SAFETY

LEARN TO SWIM (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 20 minutes.)

Teaches swimming by the confidence method. Explains and demonstrates the basic strokes, including the breast stroke,

side stroke, back stroke, and crawl. Unusual underwater and slow-motion photography permits a clear analysis of the strokes as the swimmer moves through the water.

LIFESAVING (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound; released 1937. 17 minutes.)

An instructional film, showing strokes best adapted to life-saving; approaches; breaking holds; carries; methods of rescuing by boat, by ring buoy. Complete picturization of the Schafer method of resuscitation. Under-water photography shows clearly the details of lifesaving work.

See also:

DANGEROUS DUSTS, page 23.

ROADS AND EROSION, page 18.

Also films listed under Fire Prevention on Farms, and Forest Fire Prevention and Control.

SLIDEFILMS:

DUST-EXPLOSION HAZARDS IN FIRE FIGHTING.

No. 514. Released September 1938.

PREVENT FARM FIRES. No. 642. Released October 1944.

SEEDS

HARVESTING NATIVE GRASS SEED (1 reel, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents clearly and in detail methods of harvesting both tall and short grasses. Mechanical changes required to permit the use of a standard combine are shown and discussed; also several methods of seed cleaning. Attention is called to the value of native grass seed in the soil and water conservation program. Recommended audience: Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural workers. Dry farming States.

See also:

HOW SEEDS GERMINATE, page 40.

LIFE OF PLANTS, THE, page 40.

OPERATION OF A FOREST NURSERY, page 25.

WIZARDS OF SVALÖF, page 40.

SLIDEFILMS:

TREAT SEED GRAIN. No. 459. Released January 1938.

SHELTERBELTS

TREES TO TAME THE WIND (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1940. 12 minutes.)

A narrative story of the planting of field windbreaks and shelterbelts in the prairie States, where farmers cooperated with the United States Forest Service in one of the most unusual tree-planting programs ever undertaken in an effort to reclaim land ruined by wind and drought. Trees planted in 1935 are proving their value in the protection of crops and soil. Study guide available on request.

SLIDEFILM:

FARM SHELTERBELTS IN THE PLAINS REGION. No. 387. Released November 1935.

SOIL CONSERVATION

FOOD AND SOIL (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, in color; released 1944; revised 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents in an entertaining and appetizing way the often



over-looked but important fact that all the food we eat, with the possible exception of seafood, comes directly or indirectly from productive soil, and nowhere else. An excellent introduction for those who want to get, easily and quickly, the highlights of soil conservation in the United States. Recommended audience: Businessmen's groups in farming communities, clubs, schools, churches.

FOR YEARS TO COME (2 reels, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1944. 22 minutes.)

Depicts the work of a farmer and his family during a whole year—a year in which they changed over from the old, straight-row method of farming to modern conservation methods. The picture shows that this change-over is not difficult; that only a minimum of technical assistance is required; and that results in increased crop production are obtained by the end of the first year. It also shows how farm contour lines are laid out and how contour plowing is done. The film contains a variety of scenes of farm animals and the usual farm activities such as making butter, picking cherries and peaches, and harvesting the major crops. Recommended audience: Farmer groups, particularly in the Northeast, the Cornbelt, and the Southeast; Schools and clubs in all sections.

IN COMMON CAUSE (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows what soil conservation districts have accomplished, how they are formed and operated, and the big job yet to be done in this vital program for increasing crop production and saving our soil.

KNOW YOUR LAND (1 reel, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents in a simple way the principle of land classification. It identifies the eight classes of land and points out that each land class has its proper use and treatment. (Not a technical film.) Recommended audience: Farmers, businessmen in farming communities, schools, and agricultural workers.

MUDDY WATERS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1937; revised 1944. 9 minutes.)

The story of land use and abuse in the Southwest. When

occupied by Indians the soil was securely anchored by vegetation. Forested mountains supplied crystal-clear water to irrigate crops. The white man transformed the area into a vast farming and stock-raising region. Overgrazing depleted the vegetation, leaving the land barren and subject to floods and erosion. Emphasizes the need for soil conservation.

RAIN ON THE PLAINS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938; revised 1944. 9 minutes.)

Shows the causes and effects of wind erosion and dust storms on the southern Great Plains, and steps taken to reclaim ruined land. The rainfall in this area, if conserved, is usually sufficient to produce good crops. The urgent need is to conserve the rainfall so that a cover crop can be grown to hold the soil in place. To do this the Soil Conservation Service recommends certain farm practices, including contour tillage, terracing, strip cropping with alternate strips of wind-resistant crops, sodding, planting of windbreaks, and the construction of dams, all of which are demonstrated in this film.

THE RIVER (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 32 minutes.)

A dramatic documentary of the Mississippi River,—what it has done, and what man has done to it. A persuasive indictment of our practices of the past, and what we should do in the future if we are to avoid soil and lumber losses, and the disastrous effects of floods. A conscious attempt to present a fundamental national problem so factually and so dramatically that those who see the picture will be moved to action.

SAVE THE SOIL (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1932; revised 1940. 11 minutes.)

With no more virgin land to exploit, the United States is faced with the problem of conserving its soil to prevent an agricultural decline. Shows various ways of conserving soil fertility, including terracing and cover-cropping to prevent erosion; crop rotation; use of legumes to build up the nitrogen and humus content of the soil; control of waste caused by fire; use of manures; and commercial fertilizers when necessary.

THE SOUTH GROWS GREEN (2½ reels, 16 mm., sound; in color; released 1945. 25 minutes.)

As the South grows green, crop diversification is replacing the old, destructive one crop system. The result is more production of a variety of crops and products; dairy products, beef, lamb, mutton, wool, poultry and eggs; increased production of row crops such as tobacco, corn, and cotton from less acres. Soil protecting and soil building crops, lespedeza, sericea, and kudzu are shown to be playing a big part in this transformation. The story is presented in an interesting manner with beautiful photography and an original musical score. Recommended audience: Farmers, clubs, schools, and church groups, particularly in the South.

TERRACING IN THE NORTHEAST (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1939. 11 minutes.)

One of the chief problems of farmers in the Northeast is soil erosion. Terracing combined with other phases of a

well-rounded soil conservation program, keeps soil and water losses to a minimum. Covers the various steps in terracing: Points to consider in planning the system; establishing outlets to handle excess water; laying out terrace lines on the contour; actual machine operations.

WETLANDS (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Shows where our 120 million acres of wet land are located. Points out that 78 million of these acres will serve us best if left in their natural state for the production of timber and the preservation of wildlife. Thirty-one million acres are shown to be suited to farming if properly drained. A section of the film illustrates briefly the principal types of water control and methods of land drainage. Through the use of these methods, farmers, working together, can improve drainage on land now being farmed, and bring into production land that is now too wet for any production at all. Recommended audiences: Farmers in Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf States; Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys.

WISE LAND USE PAYS (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A study of land management in the South. Discusses principles of soil conservation and erosion control by wise cropping, planting on contour, and terracing; the construction of terraces; general drainage problems, including methods of planting gullies; locating farm buildings to the best advantage of the farm as a whole; reforestation of land unsuited to crops or pasture.

See also:

FARM BATTLE LINES, page 47.

GRASSLAND, page 42.

HARVESTING NATIVE GRASS SEED, page 43.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW, page 10.

A HERITAGE WE GUARD, page 14.

LOADS OF LIME, page 40.

ROADS AND EROSION, page 18.

WARTIME FARMING IN THE CORNBELT, page 48.

See also:

Films listed under IRRIGATION.

SLIDEFILMS:

CONTOURED ACRES FIGHT. No. 639. Released 1942.

CORN BELT FARMERS FIGHT EROSION. No. 572. Released September 1939.

ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF GRASSED WATERWAYS. No. 559. Released June 1939.

FARM AND THE FARM WOODS, THE. No. 622. Released January 1942.

FARM WOODS, A SAFE CROP FOR STEEP LAND; UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. No. 570. Released October 1939.

FIRST THINGS FIRST. No. 640. Released January 1943.

FRONTIERS OF GRASS: A STORY OF THE WESTERN RANGE. No. 585. Released December 1939.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BY THE BEAVER. No. 502. Released October 1938.

SOIL CONSERVATION BENEFITS WILDLIFE. No. 558. Released March 1939.

SOIL EROSION AND ITS CONTROL IN ORCHARDS.

No. 611. Released April 1941.

SOIL EROSION IN THE UNITED STATES. No. 467.

Released October 1937.

TREE PLANTING AND LAND USE. No. 620. Released November 1941.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT THROUGH SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE NORTHEAST. No. 562. Released July 1939.

WIND EROSION; ITS CONTROL ON THE SOUTHERN GREAT PLAINS. No. 456. Released December 1937.

STORING FOODS

SAVING THE GARDEN CROP (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 13 minutes.)

In the opening scene we find Mother and Father, Judy and Jimmy deep in the study of seed catalogs, preparatory to planting their victory garden. The picture passes quickly to the happy harvest time when Mother wonders what they will do with all the surplus vegetables. Father decides to store them. The film then demonstrates the best method of storing onions, beans, peas, apples, beets, carrots, salsify, squash, pumpkins, potatoes, sweet potatoes; turnips, parsnips, and cabbage.

See also: CANNING; CURING; DEHYDRATION; FREEZING FOODS.

SLIDEFILM:

FROZEN-FOOD LOCKERS AND YOUR FOOD SUPPLY.

No. 586. Released September 1940.

WAR AND POST-WAR FARMING

CROPS FOR COMBAT (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 9½ minutes.)

Shows the vital role of oil from farm crops in time of war. With sources of palm, cocoanut, tung, teaseed, sesame, and other oils virtually cut off, and shipping hazardous, the United States looked to its farmers to produce oil crops to supply its needs. Flax, cottonseed, peanuts, and soybeans constituted important sources of domestic oil. The picture shows how oil is produced, and some of the many ways it is used.

FARM BATTLE LINES. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

Depicts the Southern farmer's part in the war; shows why long-staple cotton is needed for military purposes, and why it is essential for the South to produce more fats and oils. Increased production of milk, meat, eggs, and vegetables helps to release larger quantities of these vital foods for the armed forces, and for use by industrial workers in other areas. Sound farming methods and conservation practices will help the farmer to bring about these increases.

FARM OFFENSIVE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Around the world the forces of freedom are on the offensive. Men are on the march with weapons for war and weapons for peace. Not the least significant is the American farmer, who fights to feed the Nation—feed the world!

His battleground is the earth he plows and plants and harvests; his enemies, the weather, insect pests and diseases. He can't buy new equipment; he is short of help; but through increased efficiency, careful planning, preparation, and organization, he more than meets production goals. With his eye on the future, and his plow in the furrow, he is on the offensive, producing the food that will help to win the war and write the peace.

FARMERS FACE THE FUTURE (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

The first section of this film shows the gigantic accomplishment of American agriculture during the war years. The second part is concerned with the problems the farmer will face in the post-war world. Primarily, the film indicates that realistic and comprehensive planning was the source for the wartime success, and that, in order to contribute the maximum assistance to a stable national economy in the post-war years, planning on a national and international scale will be necessary. Such measures as soil conservation, reforestation, reseeding of grazing lands, increased farm mechanization, etc., are indicated, and the farmer is advised to keep abreast of the times through keeping informed.

NEW HARVESTS FOR VICTORY (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1943. 9½ minutes.)

An explanation of our conversion to war production and the part the American farmer has had to play in the strategy of the United Nations. With sources of important foods and strategic raw materials cut off, the United Nations looked to American farmers to produce foods, oils, and fibres necessary for victory. The picture was designed to give the American farmer an appreciation of the importance of his task, and to step up agricultural production in the direction it had to take to meet war needs.

VETERANS AND THE LAND (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

By indicating how the farming industry has become increasingly as complex as any other industry; by showing that, as a business, it demands scientific knowledge and improved practices, "Veterans and the Land" warns the veteran against too rosy and optimistic a conception of "life on the soil" in the post-war world. It is suggested that the veteran serve an apprenticeship on an established farm in order to be certain that he will like it, and to gain practical experience. The film also depicts the channels of information and assistance which are open to the veteran who wishes to take up or return to the farm.

WARTIME FARMING IN THE CORNBELT (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound; released 1942. 11 minutes.)

The importance of the Corn Belt in world economy during World War I and the years following; how the soil was depleted during that period by intensive production and erosion; and how the Corn Belt is now able to provide enormous quantities of food and fibre through the use of good soil conservation practices without unnecessary exploitation of the land.

WATER

See: MUDDY WATERS, page 44.

RAIN ON THE PLAINS, page 45.

THE RIVER, page 45.

WETLANDS, page 46.

See also: FILMS LISTED UNDER IRRIGATION.

SLIDEFILMS:

FARM WATER SUPPLY. No. 104. Revised November 1937.

RUNNING WATER FOR THE FARM. No. REA-6.

WILDLIFE AND GAME

See: A HERITAGE WE GUARD, page 14.

REALM OF THE WILD, page 29.

REGULATED DEER HUNTING, page 29.

VANISHING HERDS, page 29.

SLIDEFILMS:

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION BY THE BEAVER. No. 502. Released October 1938.

SOIL CONSERVATION BENEFITS WILDLIFE. No. 558. Released March 1939.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT THROUGH SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE NORTHEAST. No. 562. Released July 1939.

WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

OCALA, page 28.

PINE WAYS TO PROFIT, page 27.

STRENGTH OF THE HILLS, page 27.

TREASURE OF THE FOREST, page 29.

TREE IN A TEST TUBE, page 30.

TREES ON THE WARPATH, page 27.

WOOD FOR WAR, page 28.

SLIDEFILMS:

FARM AND THE FARM WOODS, THE. No. 622. Released January 1942.

THE USE OF LOGS IN FARM BUILDINGS. No. 648. Released June 1944.

SOUTHERN PINES PAY. No. 595. Released July 1940.

WOOL

WOOL—MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE
(3 reels, 35 mm., silent; released 1932.
38 minutes.)

The handling of wool from herd to market, and the essential steps in the manufacturing process. The story begins in Wyoming where sheep are being sheared. Fleeces are tied with paper twine, packed, and shipped to a warehouse where the wool is graded and marketed. Some of the wool is followed to the mill where it passes through many processes before it becomes yarn; the yarn is then woven into cloth. The closing scenes present some of the many uses that are made of wool.

See also: COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE
TO FABRIC, page 21.

SHEEP IN LOUISIANA, page 38.

SLIDEFILMS:

BREEDS OF SHEEP. No. 141. Revised July 1939.

PREPARATION OF WOOL FOR MARKET. No. 275.

Revised December 1936.

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